CYANAMID

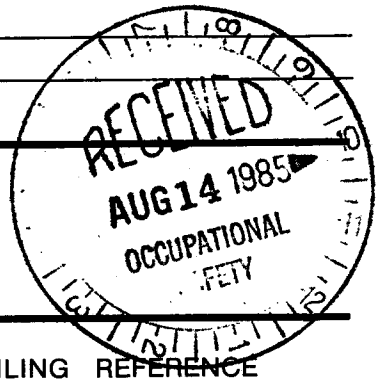
DMS 2169

MSDS NO. 0388-01
CAS. NO. —
DATE: 07/29/82

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA

PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

TRADEMARK:	**BR® 127 Corrosion Inhibiting Primer, 10% (27066-14)**
SYNONYMS:	Epoxy/phenolic resins in methyl ethyl ketone and 2-ethoxyethanol
CHEMICAL FAMILY:	Mixture
MOLECULAR FORMULA:	Mixture
MOLECULAR WGT.:	Mixture



WARNING

FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR
HARMFUL IF INHALED
MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION
CAUSES EYE IRRITATION

HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	CAS. NO.	%	TWA/CEILING	REFERENCE
2-Butanone (MEK)	000078-93-3	72.0	200 ppm	OSHA
2-Ethoxyethanol	000110-80-5	18.0	200 ppm (skin)	OSHA
Strontium Chromate	007789-06-2	2.0	1 mg/M3 (ceiling)	OSHA

NFPA HAZARD RATING

Not Established

HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Acute oral (rat) LD50 values for 2-butanone and 2-ethoxyethanol are 3.4 g/kg and >3.0 g/kg, respectively. Acute dermal (rabbit) LD50 values for 2-butanone and 2-ethoxyethanol are 13.0 g/kg and 3.5 g/kg, respectively. Epoxy-phenolic resins are skin irritants and may cause allergic dermal sensitization. Liquid may cause marked eye irritation and vapor may be irritating to the eyes or respiratory tract. Inhalation of concentrated vapor may produce headache and dizziness.

Strontium chromate has been shown to cause cancer in laboratory animals. 2-Ethoxyethanol has been shown to cause fetal malformations (birth defects) in experimental animals and alter reproductive function in laboratory animals.

FIRST AID:

If BR 127 Corrosion Inhibiting Primer, 10% is swallowed, give 12 ounces of a slurry of activated charcoal in water. Induce vomiting by giving 2 glasses of water and (a) stimulating back of throat with finger, or (b) giving syrup of ipecac, 1 oz. Never give anything by mouth or induce vomiting in an unconscious person. In case of skin contact, wash affected areas of skin with soap and water. In case of eye contact, immediately irrigate with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay. If vapor of BR 127 Corrosion Inhibiting Primer, 10% is inhaled, remove from exposure. Administer oxygen if there is difficulty in breathing.

EMERGENCY PHONE: 201/835-3100

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY, WAYNE, NEW JERSEY 07470

EXPOSURE CONTROL METHODS

Where a closed system is not used, good enclosure and local exhaust ventilation should be provided to minimize exposure. Before eating drinking or smoking wash face and hands thoroughly with soap and water. When concentrations are below the PEL, no respiratory protection is required. For spills or leaks, such protection may be necessary. Where exposures, exceed PEL use respirator approved by NIOSH for the material and level of exposure. See "GUIDE TO INDUSTRIAL RESPIRATORY PROTECTION" (NIOSH). Material causes eye and skin irritation on contact. A full facepiece respirator will provide eye and face protection. Wear the following as necessary to prevent skin contact; work pants, long sleeve work shirt and impervious gloves. For operations where eye or face contact can occur wear chemical splash proof goggles.

FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD INFORMATION

FLASH POINT: METHOD:	29 F (-1.7 C) Closed Cup
FLAMMABLE LIMITS: (% BY VOL.)	1.8 lower; 10.0 upper (values for 2-butanone)
AUTOIGNITION TEMP:	960 F; 515.C (values for 2-butanone)
DECOMPOSITION TEMP.:	Not Available
FIRE FIGHTING:	Use alcohol foam, carbon dioxide or dry chemical to extinguish fires. Water spray may be ineffective. Use water to keep containers cool. Wear self-contained, positive pressure breathing apparatus and full firefighting protective clothing. See Exposure Control Methods for special protective clothing. Dike area and use limited amounts of extinguishing agent to prevent runoff. 2-Butanone (MEK) vapors may explode under fire conditions.

REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY: CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	Stable None Known
POLYMERIZATION: CONDITIONS TO AVOID:	Will not Occur None Known
INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:	Strong oxidizing agents, mineral acids, nitrating agents.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	Thermal decomposition or combustion may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, formaldehyde, ammonia, oxides of sulfur and/or hydrogen cyanide.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE AND ODOR:	Colorless or yellow liquid, depending on pigment; ketone odor
BOILING POINT:	176 F; 80 C (values for 2-butanone)
MELTING POINT:	-123 F; -86.1 C (values for 2-butanone)
VAPOR PRESSURE:	86 mm Hg @ 70F
SPECIFIC GRAVITY:	0.88
VAPOR DENSITY:	2.48 (air= 1) (value for 2-butanone)
% VOLATILE (BY VOL.)	∞ 90
OCTANOL/H_2O PARTITION COEF.:	Not Available
pH:	Not Available
SATURATION IN AIR (BY VOL):	11.3% @ 70 F and 760 mm Hg
EVAPORATION RATE:	Not Available
SOLUBILITY IN WATER	Slight

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES	STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:	Where exposure level is not known, wear NIOSH approved positive pressure self-contained respirator. Where exposure level is known, wear NIOSH approved respirator suitable for level of exposure. In addition to the protective clothing/equipment in Exposure Control Methods, wear impervious boots. Remove sources of ignition. Cover with some inert absorbent material; sweep up and place in a waste disposal container. Flush area with water.
WASTE DISPOSAL	Disposal must be made in accordance with applicable governmental regulations.	
SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS	HANDLING AND STORAGE/OTHER	Areas containing this material should have fire-safe practices and electrical equipment in accordance with Electrical and Fire Protection Codes (NFPA-30) governing Class I Flammable Liquids.

Marvin A. Friedman — Marvin A. Friedman, Ph.D., Director of Toxicology and Product Safety